United Nations A/63/862–S/2009/268

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
22 May 2009
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 20 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed from 1 to 14 May 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-34774 (E) 270509 290509

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 20 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 1 to 14 May 2009

Air violations

On 1 May 2009, between 1217 and 1503 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. It circled between Juniyah and Beirut seven miles from the coast, before departing over the sea off Naqurah.

On 2 May 2009, between 0930 and 1030 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and flying north. It circled over regions of the South, before departing over Naqurah.

On 4 May 2009, between 1010 and 1115 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh and flying north. They circled over all Lebanese regions before departing over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 5 May 2009, between 0745 and 1217 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before departing over Rumaysh.

On 6 May 2009, between 1540 and 2340 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and flying north. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before departing over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 7 May 2009, between 1015 and 1200 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and flying north. They circled over all Lebanese regions, before departing over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 8 May 2009, between 0725 and 1940 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and flying north. It circled over the regions of Baalbek, al-Hirmil and the South before departing over Yarun.

On 9 May 2009, between 0755 and 1800 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before departing over Naqurah.

On 10 May 2009, between 0655 and 1820 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and flying north. It circled over Baalbek and the South before departing over Naqurah.

On 11 May 2009, between 0655 and 1500 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and flying as far as Nabatiyah. It circled over the southern regions before departing over Naqurah.

On 12 May 2009, between 1010 and 1140 hours, four enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and flying north as far as

Shukka. They returned south as far as Jazzin and circled over all Lebanese regions before departing over Naqurah.

Between 1032 and 1140 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and flying north as far as the Jazzin area. They circled over regions of the South, before departing over Naqurah.

On 13 May 2009, between 1025 and 1150 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh and flying north. They circled over all Lebanese regions before departing over Alma al-Sha b.

Between 1900 and 2155 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over Beirut before departing over the sea off Naqurah.

Sea violations

On 12 May 2009, at 2100 hours, the Israeli enemy from its position at Ra's al-Naqurah directed a searchlight for five seconds towards a Lebanese fishing boat located approximately 500 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters in the vicinity of the third buoy.

Ground violations

On 3 May 2009, between 1330 and 1345 hours, a military vehicle stopped in occupied Palestinian territory opposite the Lebanese Army al-Wazzani position (LM-12). Two persons got out and took photographs of Lebanese territory, including the al-Wazzani position.

On 4 May 2009, at 2020 hours, for three seconds, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its position in Ra's al-Naqurah over the Lebanese Army position in Ra's al-Naqurah.

On 5 May 2009, at 0040 hours, for two separate 10-second periods, the Israeli enemy directed towards the Marwahin-Ramiyah road a searchlight that was mounted on a Hummer jeep stationed near its position north of the Zar'it barracks.

On 14 May 2009, between 0245 and 0328 hours, for two separate 30-second periods, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Zar'it barracks position towards the road between Tarbikha and Jabal Balat.

United Nations

A/63/863

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 May 2009
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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 20
The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Letter dated 21 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Permanent Representative of the Government of Nicaragua, which, in the person of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, holds the presidency pro tempore of the Central American Integration System, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Special Declaration on Guatemala of the Special Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Central American Integration System, held in Managua on 20 May 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the aforementioned document circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 20 of the sixty-third session.

(*Signed*) Maria **Rubiales de Chamorro**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

09-34762 (E) 290509 010609

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 21 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Special Declaration on Guatemala

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Central American Integration System (SICA),

Having heard with concern the statement made by the President of the Republic of Guatemala in connection with the acts of violence that have occurred recently in that brotherly country, which threaten the integrity of Guatemalans,

Concerned because the attacks against the country's democratic institutions are being repeated and because the situation that they create is being used to threaten the stability of the democratic constitutional order of Guatemala,

Noting that the Presidential Summit of SICA, held in Managua, Nicaragua, on 25 March 2009, in its Final Declaration, agreed to "fully support and stand alongside the President of Guatemala, Álvaro Colom Caballeros, in his efforts to address the campaign that organized criminal groups and other circles opposed to the democratic advancement of Guatemala are waging to undermine and slow the policy of social justice and strengthening of democratic institutions initiated by his Government",

Aware of the resolution of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS), adopted at the meeting held on 13 May 2009, at which it supported the constitutional Government of Guatemala in its obligation to preserve the democratic institutional system and the effective exercise of the rule of law,

Knowing also of the support for the Government of Guatemala expressed by the Rio Group, which has stated that it was pleased with the Guatemalan Government's commitment to defend legality and to investigate the criminal acts that have occurred recently in Guatemala,

Based on the democratic values and principles that are the basis of the Central American Integration System and are expressed in the different instruments that embody it, and

Reiterating that, in the spirit of the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security, it is recognized that situations that breach the peace and affect the security of any of the Central American States, also affect all the States of the region and their inhabitants,

Decide:

1. To support the constitutional Government of Guatemala in its obligation to preserve democratic institutions and the effective exercise of the rule of law;

2. To condemn in the strongest terms the crimes and acts of violence against Guatemalan citizens, which seek to undermine the constitutional regime and the democratic order which the people of Guatemala have been building with such sacrifice since the 1996 peace agreements;

3. To welcome the commitment of the Government of Guatemala to investigate and clarify the recent events, defend lawfulness and avoid impunity while ensuring the effective exercise of constitutional guarantees and the full validity of democratic institutions;

4. To note that for the aforementioned purposes, the Government of Guatemala has requested the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) to launch an investigation that will guarantee prompt, full and independent justice; and

5. To reaffirm that under the principle of regional solidarity established in the Tegucigalpa Protocol and in the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America, threats to the democratic process in any of the countries members of the Central American Integration System are threats to the common heritage of democratic values shared by all members of the System.

Done at Managua, Nicaragua, on 20 May 2009.

(*Signed*) Alvaro **Colom Caballeros**
President of the Republic of Guatemala

(*Signed*) Elias Antonio **Saca González**
President of the Republic of El Salvador

(*Signed*) Jose Manuel **Zelaya Rosales**
President of the Republic of Honduras

(*Signed*) Clara **Quiñones de Longo**
Representative of the Government
Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs
Liaison to the Central American
Integration System and to the Caribbean
Forum of African, Caribbean and Pacific
States of the Dominican Republic

(*Signed*) Daniel **Ortega Saavedra**
President of the Republic of Nicaragua

(*Signed*) Martin **Torrijos Espino**
President of the Republic of Panama

(*Signed*) Bruno **Stagno Ugarte**
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship
of the Republic of Costa Rica

(*Signed*) Alfredo **Martinez**
Representative of the Government of
Belize

United Nations A/63/864

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 May 2009
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Original: Spanish

Sixty-third session
Agenda items 20, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 64, 97, 98 and 107

The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Culture of peace

Macroeconomic policy questions

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the preparation of the 2008 Review Conference

Sustainable development

Globalization and interdependence

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Operational activities for development

Social development

Advancement of women

Indigenous issues

Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Right of peoples to self-determination

Promotion and protection of human rights

Crime prevention and criminal justice

International drug control

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

09-34750 (E) 010609 020609

Please recycle

Letter dated 21 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Permanent Representative of the Government of Nicaragua, which, in the person of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, currently holds the pro tempore presidency of the Central American Integration System, I have the honour to attach herewith the text of the Declaration of the Special Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Central American Integration System, held in Managua on 20 May 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the aforementioned document circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 20, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 64, 97, 98 and 107 of the sixty-third session.

(*Signed*) María **Rubiales de Chamorro**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 21 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration

We, the Heads of State and Government of the countries members of the Central American Integration System (SICA) or their representatives, gathered in Managua, Republic of Nicaragua, in order to continue to join our efforts in the search for solutions to the major challenges that face our region and the world,

Considering:

That it is essential to strengthen regional integration and solid unity among our peoples and States while seeking to build a prosperous, secure and fair region,

Agree:

1. To take note of the report on the current state of negotiations on the association agreement between Central America and the European Union, introduced by the Office of the Spokesperson of the Republic of Honduras, and to instruct negotiating teams to conclude negotiations as soon as possible, within the agreed parameters and timetable while reflecting the interests of Central America;

2. To instruct a high-level commission to begin negotiation of what will be the financial instrument of the agreement of association between Central America and the European Union, taking into account the proposal of the Common Central American and European Union Economic and Financial Credit Fund as the basis for that negotiation;

3. This high-level commission consists of the representatives of the Council of Ministers of Finance of Central America and of the Central American Monetary Council, supported by the Central American Integration agencies, in order to conduct negotiations on this financial mechanism with the European Union, which should be concluded before the association agreement comes into force;

4. To acknowledge the effort and prompt response of the Council of Central American Ministers of Health (COMISCA) with a view to preventing the spread of the influenza epidemic in each of our countries and to instruct those countries to maintain a standing alert until the threat of that epidemic disappears, urging all the people of Central America to take the preventive hygiene and safety measures recommended by the health authorities of each country;

5. Also, to express our solidarity with the brotherly countries of Central America and elsewhere that have been affected by that epidemic, to convey our sorrow for their deaths;

6. To welcome United Nations General Assembly resolution 63/277, in which the Assembly agreed to organize a "United Nations conference at the highest level on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development" and to present, to the extent possible, a joint position of the SICA countries;

7. To encourage efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Council of Ministers of Finance with a view to coordination in the context of Central American

integration, within the framework of the provisions of articles 8 and 19 of the Tegucigalpa Protocol and article 41 of the Guatemala Protocol;

8. To express our satisfaction at the holding of the first technical meeting on climate change between the SICA countries and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in León, Nicaragua, on 12 and 13 May 2009 as a forum at which progress was made in the effort to find common interests and positions in preparation for the next Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in December 2009;

9. To recall the importance to the SICA countries of protecting migrants outside the region and, in particular, of ensuring respect for their rights. It is therefore necessary to set and to harmonize integrated regional policies for the treatment of migrants, including policies to ensure respect for human rights, labour rights and the rights of their families;

10. To adopt a common position in preparation for the thirty-ninth General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), to be held in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, from 1 to 3 June, to the effect that:

- This Organization of American States General Assembly should pursue the political dialogue among its members that was initiated in April 2009 in Trinidad and Tobago, including on the issues that the Presidents and Prime Ministers considered to be priorities for the hemisphere, such as the economic crisis, energy initiatives, the environment and climate change;
- It should also strive to adopt a common position on the issue of Cuba with respect to the blockade and the possible withdrawal of the suspension of participation in the inter-American system;

11. To pay tribute to the President of the Republic of El Salvador, Elías Antonio Saca, for his continued commitment and dedication to the Central American integration process during his term of office;

12. To congratulate the people and Government of Panama for their recent voting exercise and demonstration of a great spirit of civic responsibility and democracy, which resulted in the election of Mr. Ricardo Martinelli, to whom we express our sincere support in the implementation of his mandate for the benefit of all the men and women of Panama; and

13. To thank the people and Government of the sisterly Republic of Nicaragua for their hospitality and for the excellent organization of this Special Meeting of Heads of State and Government of SICA.

Done at Managua, Republic of Nicaragua, Central America on 20 May 2009.

(*Signed*) Álvaro **Colom Caballeros**
President of the Republic of Guatemala

(*Signed*) Elías Antonio **Saca González**
President of the Republic of El Salvador

(*Signed*) José Manuel **Zelaya Rosales**
President of the Republic of Honduras

(*Signed*) Clara **Quiñones de Longo**
Representative of the Government
Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs
Liaison to the Central American
Integration System and to the Caribbean
Forum of African, Caribbean and
Pacific States of the Dominican Republic

(*Signed*) Daniel **Ortega Saavedra**
President of the Republic of Nicaragua

(*Signed*) Martín **Torrijos Espino**
President of the Republic of Panama

(*Signed*) Bruno **Stagno Ugarte**
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship
of the Republic of Costa Rica

(*Signed*) Alfredo **Martínez**
Representative of the Government of Belize

United Nations A/63/865–S/2009/273

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
26 May 2009
English
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General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda items 17, 97, 98 and 99

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

The situation in Afghanistan

Crime prevention and criminal justice

International drug control

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 21 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation dated 6 May 2009 concerning the growing threat to international security posed by the spread of narcotic drugs in Afghanistan (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 17, 97, 98 and 99, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

09-35048 (E) 290509 020609

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 21 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the State Duma on the growing threat to international security posed by the spread of narcotic drugs in Afghanistan

In 1998, a Political Declaration and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development were adopted at the twentieth special session of the United Nations General Assembly. The decade that has passed since then has shown the legitimacy of the goals established and the urgency of achieving them.

The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, while supporting and commending the joint efforts by States around the world and the work of international organizations and civil society to destroy or significantly reduce illicit drug crops, must state with regret that the international community has not fully achieved the objectives that were set at the twentieth special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

While consistently emphasizing the urgency of achieving those objectives, the State Duma urges the international community to conduct an objective assessment of the results obtained and the strategies used.

The Deputies of the State Duma note with concern the continuing growth in the opium poppy cultivation area and expansion of opium production in Afghanistan. The statistics of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime show that Afghanistan's opium production increased 42 times from 2001 to 2008, reaching 7,700 tons, which means the country has a global monopoly on opiate production.

A careful study of the situation in Afghanistan leads to the conclusion that most of the opium production takes place in the south of the country. The continuing military confrontation in Afghanistan and the lack of security are hindering agricultural production and encouraging the production of narcotic drugs, while income from drug sales is the main source of financing for terrorist and extremist activity.

The optimistic conclusion that the "opium-free" northern provinces of Afghanistan are an example for the other provinces is contradicted by the fact that the same provinces now have record harvests of another drug crop, cannabis, which is used to obtain marijuana (Afghanistan being one of the world's leading producers). Furthermore, most of the best equipped laboratories for making heroin from the opium harvested in the south of the country are located precisely in the northern provinces, which are close to the borders with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

If the current methods of countering the threat of the spread of narcotic drugs from Afghanistan continue to be used, it could take many years to reach a definitive solution to the problem.

The State Duma reiterates that countering the growing threat of the spread of drugs from Afghanistan is a common task of the international community, a task

which requires coordinated action at the international level. The State Duma recalls that the United Nations Security Council has repeatedly recognized that illicit opium poppy cultivation and the illicit opium trade are a threat to peace, stability and socio-economic reconstruction in Afghanistan, as well as to the security of the region and other regions of the world.

In the context of the long-standing global and regional problems and threats in Afghanistan, interested States, especially those most seriously affected by Afghan drug trafficking, are entitled to raise the issue of how to enhance the effectiveness of the drug control efforts of States which participate in securing peace and the rule of law in the territory of Afghanistan.

The widespread use of drugs produced in Afghanistan causes serious harm to the individual, the family and society both in Afghanistan and in other States, including the Russian Federation.

In view of the above, the State Duma considers that:

1. All interested States, especially Afghanistan and the States participating in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, should step up their efforts to counteract the spread of drugs from Afghanistan, as they constitute a direct and real threat to security in the region and the world;

2. United Nations Member States should conduct a serious analysis of the situation in Afghanistan and its development in the region and take immediate measures to improve mechanisms for preventing the spread of drugs from Afghanistan;

3. The parameters for international assistance in the field of combating drugs should be improved, and it is suggested that action be taken to develop clear time-based and quantitative indicators of its effectiveness and also to create an assistance programme that is coordinated at various levels on the basis of a single road map to counter drug production in Afghanistan. The programme should be tailored to various regions, donors and recipients;

4. The International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan should take a more active and decisive role in destroying illicit drug crops and disrupting drug production and distribution activity;

5. The results of the Special Conference on Afghanistan which took place in March 2009 in Moscow, under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the positive outcome of The Hague International Conference on Afghanistan which also took place in March 2009, play an important role in promoting regional cooperation with a view to stabilizing the situation in Afghanistan. It would be advisable for all interested States and international organizations to take part in the specific activities envisaged under the Plan of Action of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, which are based on the outcome of the Special Conference on Afghanistan held under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization;

6. It is essential to establish cooperation through the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, especially in the area of combating drugs, with a view to combining the drug control efforts undertaken within Afghanistan and along its borders;

7. All interested States and international organizations should take part in the complex preventive operation Kanal, which is being successfully carried out by the Collective Security Treaty Organization, and support the effort to establish drug control and financial security belts along the borders of Afghanistan.

Moscow
6 May 2009

United Nations A/63/865–S/2009/271*

General Assembly
Security Council

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26 May 2009
English
Original: Russian

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda items 17, 97, 98 and 99

The situation in Afghanistan

Crime prevention and criminal justice

International drug control

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Letter dated 21 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation dated 6 May 2009 concerning the growing threat to international security posed by the spread of narcotic drugs from Afghanistan (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 17, 97, 98 and 99, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

* Reissued for technical reasons.

09-35048* (E) 040609

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 21 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the State Duma on the growing threat to international security posed by the spread of narcotic drugs from Afghanistan

In 1998, a Political Declaration and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development were adopted at the twentieth special session of the United Nations General Assembly. The decade that has passed since then has shown the legitimacy of the goals established and the urgency of achieving them.

The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, while supporting and commending the joint efforts by States around the world and the work of international organizations and civil society to destroy or significantly reduce illicit drug crops, must state with regret that the international community has not fully achieved the objectives that were set at the twentieth special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

While consistently emphasizing the urgency of achieving those objectives, the State Duma urges the international community to conduct an objective assessment of the results obtained and the strategies used.

The Deputies of the State Duma note with concern the continuing growth in the opium poppy cultivation area and expansion of opium production in Afghanistan. The statistics of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime show that Afghanistan's opium production increased 42 times from 2001 to 2008, reaching 7,700 tons, which means the country has a global monopoly on opium production.

A careful study of the situation in Afghanistan leads to the conclusion that most of the opium production takes place in the south of the country. The continuing military confrontation in Afghanistan and the lack of security are hindering agricultural production and encouraging the production of narcotic drugs, while income from drug sales is the main source of financing for terrorist and extremist activity.

The optimistic conclusion that the "opium-free" northern provinces of Afghanistan are an example for the other provinces is contradicted by the fact that the same provinces now have record harvests of another drug crop, cannabis, which is used to obtain marijuana (Afghanistan being one of the world's leading producers). Furthermore, most of the best-equipped laboratories for making heroin from the opium harvested in the south of the country are located precisely in the northern provinces, which are close to the borders with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

If the current methods of countering the threat of the spread of narcotic drugs from Afghanistan continue to be used, it could take many years to reach a definitive solution to the problem.

The State Duma reiterates that countering the growing threat of the spread of drugs from Afghanistan is a common task of the international community, a task

7. All interested States and international organizations should take part in the complex preventive operation Kanal, which is being successfully carried out by the Collective Security Treaty Organization, and support the effort to establish drug control and financial security belts along the borders of Afghanistan.

Moscow
6 May 2009

United Nations A/63/866–S/2009/274

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
27 May 2009

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 89
General and complete disarmament

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 26 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Mongolia dated 26 May 2009 on the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 25 May 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under its agenda item 89.

(*Signed*) Enkhtsetseg **Ochir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-35140 (E) 280509

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 26 May 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Mongolia

As part of North-East Asia, Mongolia deeply regrets that on 25 May 2009 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted yet another nuclear test in violation of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006) and in disregard of the lawful concerns and will of the international community. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear test might implicate a serious risk of increasing arms race sentiments in the region. While confirming its traditional commitment to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and a nuclear-weapon-free Korean peninsula, Mongolia reiterates that it stands for the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue by diplomatic means and urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea not to take any further action that would complicate the regional and international situation.

United Nations A/63/867

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 June 2009

Original: English

Sixty-third session
Agenda item 157
Financing of activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)

Financing of support of the African Union Mission in Somalia for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2009

Report of the Secretary-General

1. By its resolution 1872 (2009), the Security Council authorized the States members of the African Union to maintain the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until 31 January 2010 to carry out its existing mandate.

2. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to implement the incremental approach to deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia set out in paragraphs 82 to 86 of his report (S/2009/210) of 16 April 2009, whereby the United Nations will continue to provide support to AMISOM and to building the capacity of the Somali institutions, while continuing to plan for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation at the appropriate time.

3. In paragraph 17 of the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package for AMISOM comprising equipment and services, but not including the transfer of funds to AMISOM, until 31 January 2010.

4. The Council further requested the Secretary-General, in paragraph 19 of its resolution 1872 (2009), to continue to provide technical and expert advice to the African Union in the planning and deployment of AMISOM through the existing United Nations planning team in Addis Ababa.

5. The continued presence of AMISOM in Somalia's capital, Mogadishu, remains critical if security conditions are to be improved and maintained while identifiable and accountable Somali security forces are re-established, and pending a decision by the Security Council on the establishment of a future United Nations peacekeeping operation. Without both logistics support from the United Nations and donor assistance for its other requirements, AMISOM will not achieve its mandated strength (8,000 troops and 270 civilian police) or establish effective peacekeeping operations.

09-35393 (E) 030609

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6. Indications are that the number of AMISOM troops in Mogadishu will increase shortly to 5,150 with the deployment of another battalion from Burundi. With work under way to identify additional units to meet its present mandate, AMISOM anticipates that an additional two battalions will be in place from September 2009, with remaining troops deployed, including a further battalion and additional units, by the end of 2009. AMISOM also anticipates having 157 police in place by the end of the 2009/10 period, averaging 81 during the year.

7. The United Nations own supply arrangements for "life-support" requirements of AMISOM, including rations, fuel and water, are expected to commence in August 2009, and resource requirements have been calculated based on estimated prices similar to comparable United Nations peacekeeping missions.

8. The ongoing development of the required support concept for AMISOM has shown that the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) must establish a logistics and transit base in Mombasa, Kenya, to manage the preparation and transfer of supplies, equipment and personnel to Mogadishu. As airlift to Mogadishu airport is both expensive and vulnerable to attack, UNSOA emphasis will shift towards bulk sea movements for consignments of equipment and supplies, as well as troop contingents. Air transport will continue to provide complementary movement capacity, especially for more urgent requirements, routine passenger movements, and medical evacuation from Mogadishu. Suitable facilities have been identified in Mombasa, and discussions are under way with relevant authorities.

9. The proposed staffing establishment for UNSOA reflects a 10 per cent increase from that approved for the 2008/09 period, to meet emerging developments in the concept of operations to support AMISOM. In particular, the establishment of an operational base in Mombasa, where up to half of the UNSOA staffing complement will be located, will require a modest increase in staffing. Accordingly, the proposed staffing establishment for UNSOA would comprise 225 general temporary assistance positions, including 115 international and 110 national staff and would represent a decrease of 34 international positions and an increase of 55 national positions compared to the commitment authority approved by the General Assembly for the 2008/09 period.

10. Although the limitations on the United Nations presence in the AMISOM area of operations will restrict staffing requirements for direct services to AMISOM, the planned support concept will place emphasis on robust procurement and contract management, as well as effective and accountable liaison with AMISOM and the African Union. The revisions for 2009/10 in staffing requirements of UNSOA also focus on the opportunity to source experienced and skilled national staff in Kenya.

11. The Security Council in its resolution 1872 (2009) also calls on the Secretary-General to continue to provide technical and expert advice to the African Union in planning and deployment of AMISOM. This is a distinct requirement from the operational mission support to be provided by UNSOA and the United Nations planning for its own peacekeeping operation. The support to the African Union has been performed to date by a team of up to 19 professional officers and national staff located in Addis Ababa. In line with the deployment of the logistics support package, and following consultations with the African Union, the expertise required has been modified and the overall number of dedicated planners reduced from 19 to 14 international staff. These changes have particular regard for the role established for the United Nations to manage the logistics requirements of AMISOM.

12. Planning and coordination efforts in New York will continue and the number of staff will remain the same as in the 2008/09 period (16 staff members). It is proposed, however, that the existing Somalia Planning and Coordination Team in support of a future United Nations peacekeeping operation be restructured, and a smaller team from within the previous staffing levels be formed to provide a dedicated integrated operational support capacity at United Nations Headquarters for UNSOA. The UNSOA Support Team will consist of 5 staff and the Somalia Planning and Coordination Team will consist of 11 staff, all to be located in New York.

13. To provide AMISOM with continued logistical support, comprising equipment and services and pending submission to the General Assembly of the proposed budget for the support of AMISOM for the 2009/10 period, the present report contains a request for commitment authority, with assessment, for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2009, in the amount of $185,673,700. The commitment authority is requested pursuant to section IV, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A. The requested commitment authority includes acquisition of equipment for ongoing support to AMISOM, for which typical lead time for procurement and delivery will be beyond 31 December 2009.

14. The projected requirements of $38,524,600 for military and police personnel reflect provisions for daily rations for the anticipated average force strength of 6,283 troops for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2009, allowing for a 20 per cent delayed deployment factor, as well as transport requirements for the emplacement of three new battalions during the period and rotation of each of the five battalions currently in place. In addition, provisions allow for the emplacement of contingent-owned equipment for the incoming three battalions as well as the remaining contingent-owned equipment for the existing five battalions currently deployed. Finally, they provide for police personnel with respect to rations and travel costs, which are based on the anticipated average projected strength of 46 police personnel during the period, with a 20 per cent delayed deployment factor.

15. The provisions for civilian personnel in the amount of $13,170,000 reflect requirements for UNSOA and the New York and Addis Ababa planning and support teams (148 international and 115 national staff). The resource requirements for UNSOA cover staff salaries, staff assessment and common staff costs for 115 international and 110 national staff to be located in Nairobi and Mombasa. The estimate reflects the phased deployment of the proposed staff for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2009, with the application of a 30 and 20 per cent delayed recruitment factor to international and national staff, respectively. The requirements also include 34 positions of the planning and support teams in Addis Ababa and New York to be filled on a temporary basis for the same period, as well as four temporary positions of a resident audit team to be embedded in UNSOA, with the application of a 30 per cent delayed recruitment factor for international staff and a 20 per cent delayed recruitment factor for national staff.

16. The operational requirements in the amount of $133,979,100 are attributable mainly to facilities and infrastructure, ground transportation, air transportation, communications, information technology and other supplies services and equipment. The main requirements for facilities and infrastructure ($88,013,900) include the first six months of a two-year construction programme to build minimum operating security standards-compliant, United Nations-standard facilities for military

contingents in nine locations in Mogadishu and the logistics and transit base in Mombasa, as well as resource requirements necessary to complete the construction of the force headquarters and level-II medical facility, for which partial provision was made in the 2008/09 period. A delayed implementation factor of 30 per cent has been incorporated into the related resource requirements for the construction programme.

17. The requirements for other supplies, services and equipment ($11,285,000) reflect requirements primarily for the delivery of mine detection and mine clearing services, and provides for the demining capacity-building for AMISOM. The requirements also reflect resources for freight and the related costs for the transportation of United Nations-owned equipment to Somalia.

18. Requirements for ground transportation ($6,339,800) reflect the procurement of the remaining equipment for UNSOA operations, including armoured vehicles for use in Mogadishu by AMISOM and United Nations personnel, forklifts and fuel, water and cargo trucks. The estimates also provide for repair and maintenance and the continued supply of fuel for the vehicles for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2009. Requirements for air transportation ($8,125,800) reflect six months of aircraft rental and operating costs (aviation fuel, oil and lubricants, liability insurance and aircrew subsistence allowance), as well as landing fees and ground handling charges. UNSOA intends to operate one small passenger jet and one IL-76 aircraft.

19. The communication and information technology requirements ($8,859,800 and $5,552,700, respectively) represent costs for the acquisition of the remaining equipment necessary to establish the operations of UNSOA in Nairobi and Mombasa, provision of contractual international personnel and communications and information technology support services for the installation and maintenance of equipment in Mogadishu, and support for public information requirements.

Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

20. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of logistical support for AMISOM and other immediate activities related to a future United Nations peacekeeping operation are:**

(a) Authorization for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of $185,673,700 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2009;

(b) Assessment of the amount in subparagraph (a) above for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2009.

United Nations A/63/868

General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 118
Programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives, authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Revised budget for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009 for the United Nations Political Office for Somalia

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council (A/63/346/Add.7). The report sets out the proposed revised budget for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009 for the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution 63/263, approved resources of $1,545,500 for UNPOS for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2009. A supplementary budget, for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2009, was to be presented in accordance with established procedures, following the outcome of an assessment mission that would provide the basis for the development and planning assumptions and resource requirements for the relocation of UNPOS to Somalia. During the first part of the resumed sixty-third session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted estimated revised resource requirements for UNPOS for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009 in the amount of $12,795,500 (see A/63/346/Add.6 and A/63/779). However, in its resolution 63/268, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a revised proposal for its consideration during the second part of its resumed sixty-third session since the

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impact of Security Council resolution 1863 (2009), adopted on 16 January 2009, had not been reflected in the budgetary proposal.

II. Revised budget for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009

A. Mandate and planned results

3. Paragraphs 1 to 17 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/63/346/Add.7) provide information on the background, mandate and objectives of the Office during 2008 and on the activities expected to be undertaken in 2009, in implementing Security Council resolution 1863 (2009).

4. In its resolution 1863 (2009), the Security Council, inter alia, expressed its intent to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in the Sudan, subject to a further decision of the Security Council by 1 June 2009 (para. 4), and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report for a United Nations peacekeeping operation by 15 April 2009 and to develop recommendations on the mandate of such an operation (paras. 5 and 6). The Council also welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish within UNPOS a dedicated capacity that would include expertise in police and military training, planning for future disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities and security sector reform activities, as well as rule of law and correction components (para. 24) (see also para. 8 below).

5. The Advisory Committee notes that the Secretary-General has submitted a report that provides an assessment in advance of the decision to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) (see S/2009/210). An update on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1863 (2009), including developments in the political process, an assessment of the security situation on the ground and progress towards the full deployment and strengthening of AMISOM is provided in paragraphs 2 to 37 of the report. In paragraphs 42 and 43, the Secretary-General sets out the strategic objectives of the United Nations for Somalia and provides recommendations on the mandate of the envisaged peacekeeping operation, as requested by the Council, in paragraph 6 of its resolution 1863 (2009). In paragraphs 48 to 80 of the report, the Secretary-General summarizes all the scenarios and options identified during the integrated mission planning process and, in paragraphs 81 to 94, makes recommendations on the way forward.

6. While the deployment of a multidimensional United Nations peacekeeping operation remains the goal, the Secretary-General recommends an incremental three-phased approach based on the three options described in his report (see S/2009/210, paras. 49-80 and 81-86), as follows:

(a) The first phase would involve maintaining the current engagement approved in Security Council resolution 1863 (2009), which consists of support to AMISOM, support in building the Somali security institutions and support for the political process, recovery and humanitarian activities of the United Nations country team. It implies frequent visits to Mogadishu and other accessible areas to monitor

implementation of mandated activities. Progress in the implementation of the first phase (described as option B) would be assessed after three to four months;

(b) The second phase would entail adding to the activities of the first phase a light United Nations footprint in Mogadishu consisting of elements from UNPOS to support the political process, with the Department of Field Support overseeing delivery of the AMISOM support package and the United Nations country team overseeing delivery of humanitarian assistance, recovery and development projects. The first and second phases are considered as transitional steps to gauge the acceptability of a United Nations presence in Mogadishu. Progress in the second phase (described as option C) would also be assessed after three to four months by the Security Council, which would review the United Nations role and decide whether the conditions and timing were conducive to the final phase;

(c) The final phase would constitute the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation to take over from AMISOM (described as option A).

7. The Secretary-General indicates in his report that he considers the approach to be prudent, carefully calibrated and flexible, allowing all options to be pursued at the appropriate time, circumstances and conditions permitting. A fourth option (described as option D) is a contingency plan, in the event that the security situation were to degenerate, making it untenable to establish and retain an international presence in Mogadishu. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the first phase is currently being implemented.

8. The Advisory Committee notes that the Security Council, in its resolution 1872 (2009), inter alia, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General (S/2009/210) and its recommendations for continued action and requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the Transitional Federal Government in developing the transitional security institutions, including the Somali Police Force and the National Security Force, and to support the Transitional Federal Government in developing a national security strategy, including plans for combating illicit arms trafficking, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, justice and corrections capacities. It also recalled its statement of intent regarding the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, decided to authorize the member States of the African Union to maintain AMISOM until 31 January 2010 and requested the Secretary-General to take the steps identified in paragraphs 82-86 of his report (S/2009/210; see also paras. 6 and 7 above) and to report on progress by 30 September and 31 December 2009. The Council also requested UNPOS to work with the Transitional Federal Government to develop its capacity to address human rights issues and to expedite the deployment of elements of UNPOS and other offices and agencies, including the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA), to Mogadishu, consistent with the security conditions.

9. The Advisory Committee notes the lack of functional clarity between UNSOA and UNPOS. Paragraphs 18 to 20 of the budget document (A/63/346/Add.7) refer to UNPOS cooperation with other entities, such as UNSOA, AMISOM, as well as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). As indicated therein, a number of administrative functions and wider field support activities will be shared between UNPOS and UNSOA, with any additional support provided for 2009 by UNSOA or the United Nations Office at Nairobi on a cost-reimbursable basis. Furthermore, a review and assessment will be undertaken, and a coordination mechanism, consisting of UNPOS, UNSOA and UNDP, will be established to plan how to

streamline, ensure information-sharing and agree on cost-sharing arrangements for common services. The results will be reflected in the budget proposal for UNPOS for 2010, in the context of the Secretary-General's proposals for special political missions to be submitted during the main part of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly. **The Advisory Committee is of the opinion that efforts must be made to rationalize functions in order to avoid overlap, duplication of activities and resources, and to attain greater efficiency and savings, in particular between UNPOS and UNSOA. The Committee will make its relevant comments and observations in that context. The submission of the Secretary-General should provide information on the synergies and efficiencies between UNPOS and all other relevant actors, as well as cost-sharing arrangements.**

B. Resource requirements

10. The revised budget for the United Nations Office in Somalia for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009, is estimated at $16,004,100 net ($16,987,300 gross). It would provide for civilian personnel costs ($7,398,800), including a staffing component of 98 civilian staff (70 international and 28 national positions) and operational costs ($8,605,300). The increase of $744,000 in the requirements proposed for 2009, as compared to the appropriation for 2008 of $15,260,100, is mainly due to the proposed increase in staffing positions, offset in part by lower requirements for operational costs (communications and information technology), owing to delays in relocating to Somalia.

11. Given the remaining balance of $5,095,900, resulting from actual expenditures incurred for 2008, as well as the $1,545,500 already approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/263 for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2009, the net additional requirements for UNPOS would amount to $9,362,700. The Secretary-General is proposing that the resources be approved in accordance with the provisions of Assembly resolution 41/213.

12. **The Advisory Committee is of the opinion that the linkage between the resources requested in the Secretary-General's revised budget and the activities resulting from the mandate set out in Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) for UNPOS should have been set out more clearly.**

Civilian personnel

13. The approved positions for UNPOS, its vacancy situation as at 18 May 2009, as well as the proposals of the Secretary-General for 2009, including new positions proposed, are summarized in the table below.

	Positions	*Level*
Approved positions for 2008	72	1 USG; 1 D-2; 1 D-1; 7 P-5; 9 P-4; 9 P-3; 12 FS; 4 GS; 12 NO; 16 LL
Initially approved positions for 2009	81	1 USG; 1 D-2; 1 D-1; 8 P-5; 12 P-4; 10 P-3; 16 FS; 4 GS; 12 NO; 16 LL
Vacant positions as at 18 May 2009	10	3 P-5; 2 P-4; 2 P-3; 3 FS
Proposed revised positions for 2009	98	1 USG; 1 D-2; 2 D-1; 10 P-5; 20 P-4; 11 P-3; 1 P-2; 24 FS; 12 NO; 16 LL
New positions	17	1 D-1; 2 P-5; 8 P-4; 1 P-3; 1 P-2; 4 FS
Conversions*	4	4 GS to FS

* As a result of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 63/250 on the harmonization of the conditions of service.

Abbreviations: FS: Field Service; GS: General Service; LL: Local level; NO: National Officer; USG: Under-Secretary-General.

14. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution 63/263, approved the establishment of a joint planning unit with four positions (1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 Field Service) and one position for a Logistics Officer (P-4) for 2009. In its resolution 63/268, it approved four additional security personnel positions (1 P-4 and 3 Field Service), pending submission by the Secretary-General of an updated proposal (see para. 2 above).

15. The staffing costs of $7,398,800 included in the report of the Secretary-General, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009 (A/63/346/Add.7), reflect a revised staffing component of 98 positions, including 17 proposed additional positions, as well as the proposed conversion of four General Service staff positions into the Field Service category, as a result of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 63/250 on human resources management (see table above). The costs also take into account a phased deployment factor of 20 per cent for new and continuing international and National Officer positions, as well as of 10 per cent for Local level staff (see para. 18 below).

16. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the vacant positions shown in the table above are at the final stages of the recruitment process. They have specific functions relating to staff safety and security, planning, and legal, civil and gender affairs and therefore cannot be utilized for redeployment to meet the emerging needs of supporting the Security Sector Development Office.

Comments and recommendations on positions

17. As a result of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1863 (2009), the Secretary-General is proposing to establish a dedicated capacity to support the development of the Somali security sector, including advisers on military and police training, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, mine action, human rights, justice and corrections, in coordination with the ongoing work of AMISOM and UNDP in these areas. An organization chart of UNPOS,

including existing and proposed positions, is attached as an annex to the present report.

18. **The Advisory Committee recognizes the importance of deploying elements of UNPOS and other offices to Mogadishu, taking into account the security conditions, as requested by the Security Council in its resolution 1872 (2009). In making its recommendations on the additional staffing resources proposed, the Committee has taken into account the timing of the submission of the present report, the ability of UNPOS to perform its activities in situ on the basis of recent experience and the plans of the Secretary-General, as included in paragraphs 82 to 86 of his report (see S/2009/210 and paras. 6 and 7 above). Furthermore, the Secretary-General will be submitting the requirements for special political missions, including UNPOS, to the General Assembly at the main part of its sixty-fourth session, as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 63/263. On this basis, the Committee recommends that the phased deployment factor for the new positions proposed be increased to 50 per cent, instead of the 20 per cent proposed. The Committee's recommendation on the 17 additional substantive positions proposed to be established for 2009 are set out in paragraphs 19-26 below.**

19. One Legal Affairs Officer (P-4) is requested to strengthen the capacity of the Legal Affairs Unit, which currently includes two positions (1 P-5 and 1 Field Service). The Advisory Committee was informed that UNPOS has been designated as the focal point on piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1816 (2008), 1838 (2008), 1846 (2008) and General Assembly resolution 62/215. **Given the fact that the position is requested for reporting and collating information from other sources, the Advisory Committee is of the opinion that the functions should be provided from existing capacity within the Legal Affairs Unit or the Political Affairs Office.**

20. A new Security Sector Development Office is proposed to be created to support the new Government of Somalia in developing and implementing the transitional security arrangements in support of the Djibouti Agreement and the longer-term security sector development programme. The Office would comprise a Military Advisory Unit and a Police Advisory Unit. Three Administrative Assistant (Field Service) positions are requested to provide technical and administrative support. **The Advisory Committee recommends acceptance of one out of the three Field Service positions requested to provide administrative support to the Office.**

21. Two additional positions are requested for the Security Sector Development Office: a Director (D-1) to head the Office, who would work with Somali authorities in developing the security institutions, co-chair the Joint Security Committee with the Deputy Commander of AMISOM, liaise and coordinate with Headquarters, the African Union Peace and Security Council, the African Union secretariat, AMISOM, UNDP and international partners and donors; and a Senior Security Sector Reform Officer (P-5) to advise the Joint Security Committee on issues related to the National Security Force and the Somali Police Force, including their development, civilian oversight, vetting and monitoring. **The Advisory Committee recommends approval of the D-1 position to head the Office. Considering that the sizeable programme may start at a later stage, the Committee recommends against the P-5 position proposed at this time.**

22. The Military Advisory Unit is proposed, inter alia, to support the Joint Security Committee on military issues, provide advice on the formation of the National Security Force and provide military advisory interface with United Nations Headquarters, the African Union and the international community. The Unit would comprise the current Senior Military Adviser (P-5) position, and an additional position proposed for a Military Information Analyst/Liaison Officer (P-4) to manage, integrate, analyse and disseminate information, liaising with the various actors in the region. It is envisaged that these functions could be taken over by the possible future peacekeeping mission. **The Advisory Committee recommends approval of the new P-4 position; the continuing need for this position should be reviewed in the light of the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation.**

23. The Police Advisory Unit is proposed to provide advice on police matters and to provide support to reinforce and complement the AMISOM police component, as well as to initiate the capacity-building of the Somali Police Force in conjunction with UNDP and other stakeholders, in accordance with the Djibouti Agreement. The Unit would comprise four Police Adviser positions (3 P-4 and 1 P-3) requested to provide support and advice in the areas of police reform, training, planning and police logistics, in addition to the existing Senior Police Adviser (P-5). **The Advisory Committee recommends approval of a total of two P-4 positions, out of the four requested, to provide support on police matters at this stage and until such time that the security situation allows for a presence in Mogadishu.**

24. A Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5) for Constitutional Affairs is requested for the Political Affairs Office, to provide political support, oversight and strategic guidance on the constitution-drafting process in the light of the developments taking place in the context of the Djibouti peace process. **The Advisory Committee recommends approval of the P-5 position requested.**

25. An Administrative Assistant (Field Service) is requested to provide general administrative support to the Humanitarian and Development Affairs Unit, which currently comprises two positions (1 P-5, 1 National Officer). **The Advisory Committee recommends against approval of the additional Administrative Assistant (Field Service) position requested. The functions should be covered from within existing capacity.**

26. Four additional positions (3 P-4 and 1 P-2) are requested to strengthen the Human Rights Unit, which currently comprises four positions (1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 National Officer and 1 Field Service). The positions are requested to monitor human rights aspects and issues related to the Somali security forces and prison system. **For the reasons indicated in paragraph 18 above, the Advisory Committee recommends acceptance, at this time, of two positions (1 P-4 and 1 P-2) out of the four proposed.**

Comments and recommendations on operational costs

27. The table below provides a breakdown of the resources appropriated under operational costs for 2008 and 2009, actual expenditures for 2008, revised requirements for 2009 and net additional requirements for 2009.

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Appropriation	*Actual expenditure*	*Appropriation*	*Total appropriation*	*1 January-31 December 2009*		
	2008	*2008*	*2009*	*2008-2009*	*Total requirements*	*Net additional requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)=(1)+(3)*	*(5)*	*(6)=(5)+(2)-(4)*	*(7)*
Operational costs							
1. Consultants and experts	95.0	148.0	—	95.0	211.5	264.5	—
2. Official travel	1 373.3	1 431.8	668.3	2 041.6	1 092.1	482.3	—
3. Facilities and infrastructure	1 046.3	811.0	145.9	1 192.2	1 620.1	1 238.9	743.4
4. Ground transportation	679.8	484.1	217.0	896.8	669.0	256.3	483.0
5. Air transportation	1 688.9	1 147.3	521.7	2 210.6	2 677.6	1 614.3	—
6. Communications	2 786.8	1 508.6	(1 273.3)	1 513.5	1 629.4	1 624.5	317.1
7. Information technology	973.7	641.0	56.2	1 029.9	464.7	75.8	188.5
8. Medical	53.1	53.1	27.9	81.0	51.9	24.0	—
9. Other supplies, services and equipment	167.3	385.0	169.5	336.8	189.0	237.2	—
Total	**8 864.2**	**6 609.9**	**533.2**	**9 397.4**	**8 605.3**	**5 817.8**	**1 732.0**

28. The proposed revised requirements for operational costs for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009 amount to $8,605,300. The Advisory Committee notes that the provision proposed includes an amount of $1,732,000 for non-recurrent requirements.

29. Resources of $2,677,600 are proposed for air transportation. An amount of $1.3 million would cover air travel of UNPOS staff, and $1.3 million is estimated for Somali representatives travelling to various meetings. Accordingly, resources would cover four flights per month of a United Nations Humanitarian Air Services-operated Beechcraft 200 for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNPOS staff between Nairobi and various locations in Somalia; two flights per month of a charter aircraft, as back-up, for travel of the Special Representative between Nairobi and Somalia, as per Department of Safety and Security requirements; and two flights per month of a charter aircraft between Nairobi and Djibouti for meetings and consultations.

30. The resources requested under facilities and infrastructure in the amount of $1,620,100 include a provision of $743,400 for non-recurrent requirements to cover the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, generators and other equipment, as well as security services in Nairobi and in Somalia ($323,000), renovations in the offices in Somalia ($242,900) and the rental of offices in Nairobi and Mogadishu and of the five regional offices in Somalia ($119,000).

31. Resources amounting to $669,000 are requested for ground transportation, including $483,000 for non-recurrent requirements. This would cover the acquisition of 15 vehicles (10 new and 5 replacements), as well as rental of 5 vehicles for each regional office, maintenance, insurance and fuel-related costs.

32. The requested $1,624,500 for communications include recurring communications costs and support expenses, as well as a provision of $317,100 for non-recurrent requirements related to the acquisition of radio communication equipment to equip staff with mobile radios for security purposes, and public information equipment.

33. **Taking into account the recommendations on staffing contained in paragraphs 18 to 26 above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the operational costs for 2009 be adjusted accordingly.**

Other matters

34. Pursuant to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1863 (2009), a donors conference was convened on 23 April 2009 in Brussels to solicit contributions for two separate United Nations trust funds established to provide bilateral assistance to AMISOM and the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia. The United Nations trust fund for AMISOM will channel financial assistance from donors to the African Union and AMISOM troop-contributing countries, for troop reimbursement and procuring contingent equipment. The United Nations trust fund for the Somali security forces will channel financial assistance to the Somali authorities in support of the sustainment and development of the Joint Security Committee and the National Security Force (formerly, the Joint Security Force) envisaged in the Djibouti Agreement. The Advisory Committee was informed that donors had pledged nearly $213 million, out of which it is estimated that $66.4 million in 2009 would be managed by UNPOS in support of the Somali security institutions; the balance would support AMISOM. As indicated in paragraph 13 of the budget document (A/63/346/Add.7), trust fund resources will be used to fund a UNPOS trust fund unit, comprising some five positions (1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 Field Service and 2 Local level) to manage the activities of the fund, complementing the UNPOS staffing establishment. **The Advisory Committee questions the number of positions proposed, which appears excessive, to support the administration of the trust fund.**

III. Recommendation

35. **The proposals of the Secretary-General for action to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in paragraph 30 of his report (A/63/346/Add.7). The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly:**

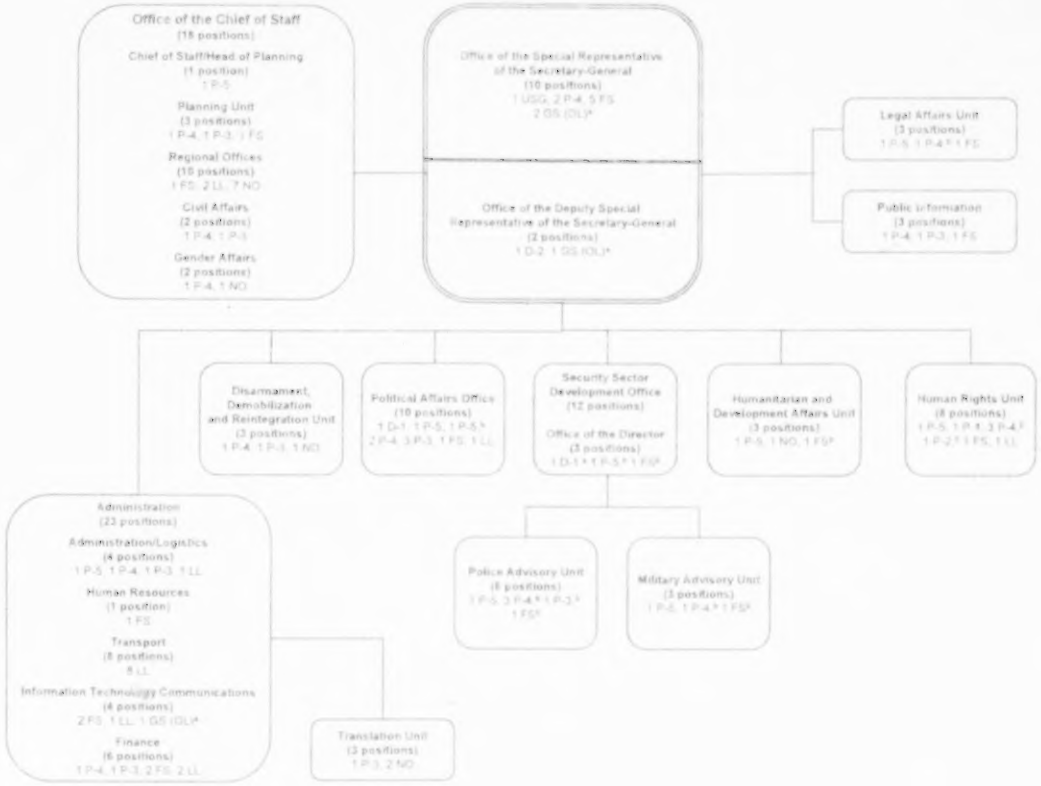
(a) **Approve the revised budget for UNPOS for 2009 as proposed by the Secretary-General, subject to the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee as set out above. In order to expedite the submission of the present report to the General Assembly, it is being sent for publication while the consequential reductions, which would arise from the Advisory Committee's recommendations, are being costed. The results of the costing analysis will be communicated to the Assembly by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee in her introductory statement;**

(b) **Take note of the balance of $6,641,400 under the appropriation for UNPOS for the biennium 2008-2009, based on actual expenditures incurred in 2008;**

(c) Taking into account the recommendations contained in paragraph 35 (a) and (b) above, appropriate, under the provisions of Assembly resolution 41/213, the adjusted resources under section 3, Political affairs, and under section 35, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009.

Annex

United Nations Political Office for Somalia
Organization chart for 2009



Abbreviations: FS: Field Service; GS (OL): General Service (Other level); LL: Local level; NO: National Officer.

[a] To be converted into Field Service as of 1 July 1, 2009.

[b] New position.

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 109
Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Letter dated 2 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 14 March 2009 addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and circulated as document A/63/772-S/2009/150, allow me to transmit my Government's remarks.

(a) The allegation that Greece's complaints about violations of the Interim Accord by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia form part of a "litigation strategy" is unfounded and unreasonable, taking into account that it was the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia that instituted proceedings against Greece before the International Court of Justice and not vice versa.

Therefore, the obvious purpose of this allegation is to deflect attention from the substance of the issue in question, which is the long-standing and recurring practice of breaches of the Interim Accord on the part of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Greece, either bilaterally or at a multilateral level or through public statements of Greek officials, has always protested these violations, which unfortunately continue unabated.

Claiming that no such protests by Greece have taken place before November 2008 is a grotesque attempt to play down the breaches of the Interim Accord perpetrated by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. If the competent authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia argue that they lack information on Greek protests prior to 17 November 2008, they should take a more careful look into their archives or check the international press and mass media of the time, which have given broad publicity to quite a few problems in the relations between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, created by the unlawful conduct of, as well as the provocative and offensive actions against Greece by, the latter.

(b) Greece believes that the explanation provided by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regarding the naming of part of the Pan-European Corridor X

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after "Alexander the Great" and the naming of the main stadium in Skopje after "Philip II, the Macedon" is misleading and veils the ulterior motives of the illegitimate use of symbols and elements pertaining to the Hellenic historical and cultural heritage.

Had the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia acknowledged categorically the undisputed fact that ancient Macedonia formed part of ancient Greece and Hellenism, as evidenced by numerous archaeological findings, Greece would be honoured by the use of the name of historical Greek figures as a tribute to their contribution to mankind.

Unfortunately, the use of names, symbols and other elements of the Hellenic historic past by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia serves other purposes. Through the gross falsification of history, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia attempts to establish a fabricated historical, ethnological and cultural link with ancient Macedonia, in order, inter alia, to substantiate territorial and irredentist aspirations against Greece.

However, it is amply known, and not only to the scientific community, that the Slavs, who form the largest part of the population of the actual State of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, settled in the area in the sixth century A.D., bearing no ethnological or cultural relation whatsoever with ancient Macedonians, who, as Hellenes, were speaking the ancient Greek language, as proved by more than 5,000 inscriptions, and shared a common Hellenic cultural identity.

Against this background, the usurpation of elements and symbols belonging to the historical and national patrimony of Greece constitutes an offensive act against the latter, which upsets good neighbourly relations and, in this context, contravenes the letter and the spirit of the Interim Accord.

It must also be noted in this respect that the assertion of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia that she: "... fails to see how the common use of the name of a historic personality can be considered to be inappropriate or inconsistent with the requirements of the 1995 Interim Accord" contrasts with the official view of the European Union, which, considering the naming of Corridor X after "Alexander the Great" as a provocative act, carried out, through the European Union Special Representative, Mr. Fouéré, a formal démarche to the authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on this issue in January 2009.

(c) As for the use of the Sun of Vergina in a televised spot, an issue which falls under article 7(2) of the Interim Accord and not under article 7(3) as is mistakenly stated in the aforementioned letter addressed to you on 14 March 2009 by the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations, Greece would like to point out that a video of the said spot, bearing the title "Macedonia timeless", should normally be available on both CNN and the euronews channel, which broadcast it, or could be retrieved at the website www.macedonia-timeless.com, which is self-proclaimed to have been carried out on behalf of the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

(d) The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia argues that it has made "significant concessions", including by adopting constitutional amendments in 1992 confirming that it "has no territorial claims beyond its established borders", which were later "consolidated and reaffirmed with the obligations assumed under article 6 of the Interim Accord".

As a first remark, it is really hard to see how a fundamental international obligation provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, such as the respect for the territorial integrity of States, can be interpreted and presented by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as a "significant concession". This is a quite revealing indication of the way the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia perceives and implements the essential norms of the international legal order.

In spite of her threefold commitment (in her Constitution, through the Interim Accord and by subscribing to the Charter of the United Nations when she joined the Organization as a full Member), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has defied the territorial integrity of Greece through a series of actions and official statements, including the making, publication and promotion of maps depicting large areas of Greek territory as part of a distinct "Macedonian" entity.

Furthermore, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia claims that it is "a State governed by the rule of law and committed to respect fundamental human rights, including the right of freedom of expression as reflected in the European Convention on Human Rights".

However, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia still has a long way to go in this field before she reaches the European standards, as reaffirmed by numerous European Union reports. Greece, as an old member of the European and Euro-Atlantic organizations, is willing to lend assistance in all efforts and to support all steps of progress in this direction.

It should be recalled in this respect that for almost 12 years, in a row, from 1998 until recently, scientific historical research was prohibited by law in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Law on Scientific Research Activities (Government Gazette, Vols. 13/98 and 29/02), which was abolished as late as 2008, stipulated, inter alia, that studies and research on the historical and cultural identity of the "Macedonian people" were forbidden to any domestic or foreign legal entity or physical person other than those controlled and financed by the State.

This piece of legislation contravened sharply with article 10 (1) of the European Convention of Human Rights, in which it is stated that "Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers", and, in that sense, constituted a continuous material breach of article 9(1) of the Interim Accord.

Greece welcomes the abolishment of this law, but this cannot change the fact that freedom of expression, and in particular historical scientific research, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had been seriously suppressed for a significant length of time.

As for the proposal to establish a Joint Education and History Committee that "could facilitate and promote understanding on issues of history fully in compliance with the Interim Accord", Greece would like to note that history is the science that establishes historical truth through scientific methods. It cannot and should not be subject to political expediency or any other political considerations and definitely cannot be rewritten by a bilateral committee.

Greece remains committed to the negotiating efforts for reaching a mutually acceptable solution to the name issue, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 817 (1993) and 845 (1993), and fully respects the provisions of the Interim Accord, on the basis of the fundamental principle *pacta sunt servanda*.

I would be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 109, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) John **Mourikis**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Identical letters dated 2 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that on 7, 17 and 18 May 2009, Israeli forces permitted Lebanese citizens who are wanted on suspicion of collaborating with the Israeli enemy to enter the Occupied Palestinian Territory by crossing the Blue Line and the technical fence, as follows:

On 7 May 2009, Riziq Tawfiq Ibrahim and his son Kamil.

On 17 May 2009, at approximately 2215 hours, from the outskirts of Yarin, Elie Tawfiq Al-Hayyek.

On 18 May 2009, at approximately 0730 hours, from the outskirts of Rumaysh, Hanna Tannous Al-Qazzi, his wife Therese Maroun Al-Abdoush and his three children Fadi, Eddy and Udine.

My Government considers the above to be a flagrant infringement of the sovereignty of my country and a serious violation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) which demands the most severe condemnation on the basis of the principles and provisions of international law and norms.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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